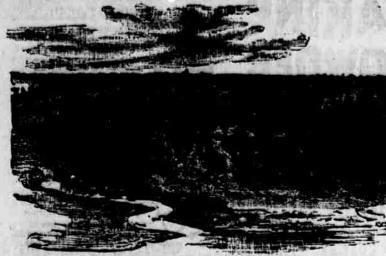
the Present Outlook From the Old Fort

Fort Meigs occupies a level plateau, located on the southeast bank of the Maumes, nixty feet above the water, about one-half mile above Perrysburg. Standing on its breast height, the vision extends for a range of over twenty miles up and down the valley. The location was no doubt originally selected as a site for the fort on account of its expansive outlook, as well as its strong nature description.



(Birdseye View of Fort Meigs, from the North).

(Birdseys View of Fort Meigs, from the North).

State, or in the territory for many miles wast and northwest, that will favorably compare with it as a point of extensive observation and scenic beauty. From above for many miles the sivery waters are seen, apprixing and flashing in their rapid flow over their rooky bed, winding among the pretty green islands and past the rich bottom lands, covered with ripening gra's.

At the foot of the Fort the rapids end and the head of steam nav gation commences. The river cont nues its winding way among the islands and bottom lands, but widens perceptibly after leaving the Fort. The banks are lined with groups of mative forest trees, thrifty orchards and vineyards and lines of the block-houses and battery para-pets can be traced very readily.

A line of heavy timber stockades origin-ally extended around the entire encamp-ment on the north and east line, where the heaviest earthworks were erected, this stockade was placed just below the brow of the hill, and the tops of the pickets pro-jected outward at an angle of about forty-leve degrees, in the shape of a cheval-de-



(Across the Fort, and down the Valley, from the West Angle).

(Across the Fort, and down the Valley, from the West Angle).

pretty residences. Ten miles below, over a frise. For some distance along the brow of tow lying headland, the church sp rea and many of the lofty buildings in the growing oilty of Toledo come into view.

As one stands upon the old fort and drinks in this beautiful vision, he is oversome with sympathizing pity for the savage natives when named the riverthe "Mother of Waters" and to whom it was so fondly endeared that many brave lives were scorfdeed in struggling to retain it from the grasp of the white many miles in extent and every foot of the sold within range of the vision has been made secred by deeds of herolam in the biss many miles in extent and every foot of the point to the intention was to cut these locae to the intention was to cut these locae to be hurled down the steep bluff in the event of a storming perty attempting to take the fort by assault. There were three outer gates to this



stockade for the passage of troops and teams—one at a roadway leading down to the river from about the center of the line running along the brow of the hill, through which the garrison was, for a time, supplied with water; one, to the right of the south angle of the Fort, where the forgres and repair shops were located; one, to the right of the east angle, on the military road leading to Lower Sandusky. The line of these stockades can be followed, in many places, distinctly by the depressions in the ground caused by their deasy; time, however, has destroyed every vest'ge of the stockade itself, excepting the decayed stumps under the surface.



(Across the river from the Fort, where the main British batteries were planted).

prison located an advance picket guard; was the site of an extensive Indian comery, which fact gave it its name. Doe mile down the river on the opposite to, is the village of Mami-the site of Fortani, occupied by the British General octor dur ng the siege. Across the river, posite Fort Meigs, is the town of Manunes, most in historic lore; occupying a promison in hist positive Fort Mergs, is the town or Maumee, moust in historia love; occupying a promi-nt position on a bluff bank, in the lower rt of town, were located the British mortar tieries during the unpleasantness, and the it ness are still distinctly visible; on the o of the Presbyterian and M. R. churches re planted the main British gra batteries loch did such terrible arcention, and were plured by Colonei Indies's galact com-land. About two mires above Maumee is ecque lale Bill, the scene of the "Battle of lien Timber."

of hot that a light and good to the property of the amazim-ore effects of storm and rain, and the of the community have prevented soil from being disturbed.

proper covers a make or about some and a soil or a soil or

the main British betteries were planted).

At the southwest extremity of the Fort was the main defense, constructed after the outer ramparts had all been completed probably between the figst and second sleges). After it was finished the officers' quarters, store-houses and magazine were moved into it from the opposite end of the Fort. The first and second locations of the magazines are marked by mounds, each about three feet high and twenty feet in diameter. The well-defined outlines of the main defense are portrayed in the accompanying illustrations. It was in the shape of a parallelogram, the east and west lines being lift, and the north and south lines for feet in length, measuring from the outer corners. At each angle there were strong blockhouses which were connected together from their innervoorcers by a stout timber palitacks. Outside of the plackets and around the blockhouses was a glack or wall of earth about eight feet thick, sloping out.

feet deep. Near the blockhouse at the north-east angie of this stronghold, on the brow of the hill, was the main buttery, where Harri-son stood watching the movements of Dud-lay's men over the river.

On the parade ground, about midway be-tween the grand travers, and the outer ex-tremity of the Fort at the brow of the hill, is the officers' buriel ground. Lieutenant Falter's grave was surrounded by a nest palter's grave was surrounded by a headstone, tracted to his memory by his friends; these, however, have long since disappeared, the latter having been carried off piscement by relichanters. The small tract in the south part of the Fort, dedicated principally as a burial place for the "Pittaburgh Hines," has been staked off and never disturbed. The field on the giver's bank, southwest of the Fort—the buriel ground of the garrison—is still careloged by the green sod which first overed it.



(Up the valley from the Fort; battle ground of fallen timbers in the distance).

ground of failen tumbers in the distance). the past; it is now known only in history, with nothing to mark the spot where it once existed. The Fort was then garrisoned by forty soldiers, under a Lieutenaut; they were withdrawn in May, 1816, and the four heavy cannon, which were there, and the military stores were taken to Detroit by Captain Jacob Wilkinson, in the schooner Black Snake. Since that time Fort Meigr has been left to the sole care of those who owned the estate upon which it is located.

REUNION OF VETRRANG OF PHE WAR OF 1818 AT FORT MEIGS.

In June, 1870, there was an excursion of veterans of the war of 1818 to Fort Meigs, and quite a number were in attendance. The reception given them by the citizens of Perrysburg was governed by the most unbounded hospitality and reverence for the old heroes, many of whom were then in the neighborhood of eighty years of age. At the head of the column which marched to the Fort was borne an old flag which had waved over the battlements during the siege. It was torn and stained with the smoke of battle and on its lower border was inscribed in gilt letters: ""2d Com d, let Squad, 3d Brigade, 1st Div., O. Militia." It was owned by David McChesney, of Warren County, O, and was in the charge of his father-in-law. Colonel Irvine, during the war. Forty-four



(Down the small ravine, off the east angle of the Fort).

of the old heroes were present upon this interesting occasion, among whom were the following: General Lealie Coombs, one of Dudley's men who successfully ran the gauntlet: Peter Navarre, Harr son's coisbrated scout; Colonel Charles S. Todd, Harrison's alde-de-camp, and others more or less distinguished.

rison's aide-de-camp, and others more or less distinguished.
From these veterans, at the time of their reunion on the old Fort, was obtained much of the information contained in the foregoing description. Unfortunately the only plan of Fort Meigs on file in the War Department at Washington is a sketch made by Joseph H. Larweil, July 18, 1818 (the day prior to the opening of the second slege, which is manifestly, in part incorrect, aithough reproduced and adopted by Lossing in his "Field Book of the War of 1812-15," by Henry Howe, in his Ohio Historical Collections, and by H. S. Knapp in his history of the Maumee Valley.

Y alley.

An earnest and well-directed effort is being made by the people of Northwestern Ohio, and by prominent citizens in every quarter of the State, to locate the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Home upon this spot, which is not only most appropriate, but is, in a hygienic sense, and in overy other way especially adapted to it On this subject Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Past-President of the National Relief Corps, in a well written educated in the Sunday Journal, dated July 4, says:

says:

"Should the Board of Trustees locate the Ohio Soldiers' Home at this spot, the time is coming when they will receive the plaudits, not only of their own people, but of the Union, which holds in this historic spot a double share."

THE PIANO PLAGUE.

A Berlin Electrician's Hemane and In-valuable Invention.

It is no secret, says a continental contemporary, that a private scholar is a ruined man if next door to his residence on the same floor a maiden practices on the piano from eight o'clock tices on the piano from eight o'clock in part or combinations, with the deto twelve in the morning, and in the signs of hands, horseshoe prints, afternoon again from three to seven, besides giving performances to friends in the evening. Knocking against the wall, whistling, bombarding the wall with boots, is all of no avail against piano-mania. There has, indee !, hitherto been no remedy, and we are still waiting for a piano tax. Lately, however, a Berlin electrician has helped a tortured friends by means of a plano-killer. Miss filse fled to her loved plano on a lovely spring day; her de-light at touching the keys could be felt through the wall, when suddenly—oh, through the wall, when suddenly—oh, heavens!—the whole piano went out of tune and not a single sound was correct. The girl trembled with fear, and the operators next door heard through the wall how she began to weep, which softened the heart of the electrician, who was, however, furiously attacked by his friend when attempting to restore its music to the instrument, the enraged savant swearing that the tortures which he had en-dured from the plano were not to be atoned for so easily. The case of Else's plano became widely known, chiefly because now and then the old clear music returned to the keys. The greatest musicians and planist doctors came in flocks to examine the strange case, but no one could solve the riddle, which was finally explained as follows: A large electro-magnet was put into the room of the tortured savant, and its the room of the tortured savant, and its pole was put close to the wall, against which stood the piano in the next house. An electric battery was connected with the electro-magnet. Whenever a strong stream of electricity was turned on its effect could easily be fult through the wall by the horizontal steel springs in the piano, and although the electricity was not very powerfully felt it was quite powerful enough to put the piano out of tune. Whenever the electric stream was stopped, which occurred as often as the victim of the piano plague went out, the mystical influence stopped and Miss Else could play.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The attention of a policeman of Leith was attracted one night recently by a rizable brook of port wine, which flowed from the gate of a large warehouse into a neighboring sewer. Making sure that it was good wine and worth saving, the policeman aroused the warehouse manager, and it was found that a large vat had burst its hoops, permitting 1,200 gallons of wine to run out upon the floor, which was flooded to the depth of several inches. Assistance was called in, and some 200 gallons were ladled up and saved, but 1,000 gallons ran away.

"Yes," said the tramp, "folks may talk about charitable institutions. Nowadays, if a man goes to the workhouse and gets a supper and lodging, he's got to do something in the way of work to pay for it. My stars, sir, I don't call that charity."

THE SUN DANCE.

New Suppressed by the Government.
The wild Ladian Sun Dance, which was held for the last time during June, 1883, with its barbarous and cruel in-flictions, is one of the historical pasts that will never again be repeated. The writer was present at that sun dance, and the only scenes that will again greet his or any other eyes are views that were taken on the spot, and which, but for the iron will of the Indian agent, would never have been taken, so super stitious were the Indians against it.

Prior to the completion of the sun dance circle, when three days are taken to feasting on dog soup, dancing, giving away ponies, cattle and every thing else that gives evidence that the "heart is good" the chiefs, sub-chiefs and head men meet in council in some woodland, where they select twelve virgins who are to do the honor of cutting the pole. A number of young Indians are who are to do the honor of cutting the pole. A number of young Indians are appointed to make search for a good pole for the occasion (which has, however, been selected a long time before; but they must go through certain pretentions so as to make themselves appear proper), and finally, after considerable delay, the twelve virgins each take an axe, and give the pole one cut. siderable delay, the twelve virgins each take an axe, and give the pole one cut, the young bucks finishing the job. The crossing of a stream is superstitiously forbidden, and when the young Indians are ready they march in triumph to the place selected for its "planting." Before them rush a thousand young braves on ponies, who fire off rifes and revolvers until outside the limits of the encamments, which, together with encampments, which, together with their yells, would drive off any evil their yells, would drive off any evil spirits that might be hanging around; and that is their part in the play. The pole is raised and green brush is placed in a circle about it, while the pole itself is gorgeously decorated with strips of calico in all the brilliant hues, which have been placed there as offerings from some dusky maiden or old squaw. The sun dance among these wild people is a barbarous religion with them. During the year an Indian has prayed to the Great Spirit for fortune in hunting, restoration of health or some other wish, for which he promises, if the prayer is granted, to make some

if the prayer is granted, to make some sacrifice or dance at the annual sun dance, which was usually held during the mouth of June. It is composed of fasting and feasting combined, the ones fasting and feasting combined, the ones who have made vows fasting for several days, and those who are to "see them through" feasting on delicious young dogs made into soup. Mothers who have asked the Great Spirit for some favor bring their babes and young children to be "gouged" in the ears "ith any thing but sharp knives by the "medicine men" (who are on hand in great numbers), the girls receiving two inflictions in each ear and the boys one, for which the medicine man receives a pony or two. Women have their pony or two. Women have their arms, shoulders or face cut as they may have promised at the time. Groups of men and women dance with upturned faces to the burning sun, tooting continously a whistle made of an antelope's bone. All these made of an antelope's bone. All these are preliminary to the most barbarous and painful task of being brave. The young men who have fixed their hearts upon this tortue by going through the ordeal of being cut in the two breasts and a sinew passed through the wounds, are tied to a rope attached to the stationary sun dance pole, which they endeavor to break out by continuous dancing and jerking. Their faces are lifted to the scorching June sun while they blow on the antelope bone whistle. To contribute to their success some near friend or relative throws some near friend or relative throws out sticks to the surrounding crowds, out sticks to the surrounding crowds, and a scramble is made to secure them, as each stick entitles the holder to a pony. Invoking the Great Spirit for success is general by the medicine men, while groups of dancers with whistles, and bands of nearly naked wild men, painted in all colors, yellow, green, red, biue, black, white or purple, in whole, in part or combinations, with the designs of hands, horseshoe prints, horses, Indians, etc., go through mournful singing to the beats of a dozen great drums, making the conglomeration of noises any thing but what a band leader would term "harmony." On the occasion to which this article refers but one out of the three succeeded in breaking the fiesh from the breaks—and he proved the meanest as well as brayest proved the meanest as well as bravest—the others fainting; and some of the few whites present became faint themselves during the progress of this hor-

rible torture.

At the close of this festival, lasting about eight days, the Indians returned to their homes to find themselves either richer or poorer than when they left; but a large store-house of rations furnished by the Government supplied their wants to at least a limited extent. On their return home they found what few crops they had put in before they left had either got behind the growth of the weeds or been eaten by stray stock. Thus the progressive Indian failed to pro-gress, and the Government did a most sensible act when it abolished the sun dance, which every Indian was com-pelled to attend or be held in disgrace by the leaders.—Creighton (Neb.) Pio-

THREE ANSWERS.

The Ideas Entertained by London Children Concerning Scriptural Personages. Every year a certain proportion of the children of the London board schools enter into a competitive examination in Scriptural knowledge, for prizes which consist of handsomely bound Bibles and Testaments. The competitors write answers to printed questions, and following specimens of of their work illustrate that one result of the cramming process is to make "hash" of the children's knowledge:

"Abraham was the father of Lot, and ad tew wives. One was called and ad tew wives. One was called Hishmale and tother Haggar, he kept wan at home, and he turned tother into the desert, where she became a pillow of salt in the daytime, and a pillow of fire by night."

Another on Joseph:

"Joseph wore a Koat of many garments. He was chief butler to Faro and told in drams. He married Potifiers dorter, and he led the Giphans out of bondage and died in sight of the promised land."

This was offered on Moses:

"Moses was an Egypshion. He lived

This was offered on Moses:
"Moses was an Egypshion. He lived
in a ark made of burushes, and he kept
a golden calf and worshipt brazen
snakes, and he het kwales and manner. He was kort by the air of his ed
while riding under the bow of a tree,
he was killed by his son Absolom as he
was hanging from the bow. His end
was peace. Youth's Companion.

Sweet lemons are a favorite Mexi-in dainty. They are the shape, color ad size of the lemons of commerce, ut are sweeter than the banana.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-- Never set a hen that has scaly legs. She will give the disease to her phicks. -- Cincinnati Times.

—It is said that a person troubled with an oily face can keep it clean by washing it vigorously with a towel instead of with his hands.—Good

Housekeeping.

—A stick, flattened at the end, will be found a help in planting flower seeds. Make a shallow hole with the flat end of a stick and scatter the seeds into it, covering lightly.

—Into a pound of soft scap dissolve one ounce of carbolic acid crystals and it becomes an excellent remedy for lice on animals when they are washed in warm water with the aid of the soap.—
Troy Times. -Caraway Biscuit: One pound of crushed white sugar, four eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, the rind of one

lemon, caraway seed, one pound of flour. Stir all these ingredients well together for one hour, adding the flour last and then form into cakes.—Boston —For delicate puffs stir into half a pint of sifted flour, to which a salt-spoonful of salt has been added, one gill of milk. Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth. Mix the well-beaten yelk with a gill of milk and stir into the batter; add the white of egg and bake in muffin pans in a quick oven.—

Boston Globs.

Boston Globe. —It is said that a pullet or a one-year-old fowl is not so liable to disease as a two or three-year-old fowl. Seek to improve your stock every year. Market your old fowls and keep young ones on your farms and in your poul-try yards, and you will have no chicken cholers.—Western Rural.

—A rose jar may be made of rose leaves gathered in their prime and free from moisture. Mix with them the essential oils of lavender, rosemary, cloves, cinnamon, neroli and lemon. Keep the jar closed until the perfumes mingle in an indescribable compound of sweetness like unto the spicy breezes of "Araby the Blest." - Prairie Farmer.

—Pasture is the most nutritious when composed of many species of grass, and when young and succulent. As grass gets older it contains a less proportion of sibuminoids, and is then an inferior ration for milk. Cow peas and corn ground together is excellent food as part of a ration for rich milk.—Montreal Witness.

—Crumpets: One and one-half pints of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt. one teaspoonful of sugar, two of baking powder, one egg. nearly a pint of milk and cream mixed together; sift together flower, sugar, salt and powder; add beaten egg and milk; beat all to--Pasture is the most nutritious when

add beaten egg and milk; beat all to-gether; bake in well buttered hot gem rons; serve hot .- The Caterer.

-Coffee Cream: Beat one quart of rich, sweet cream to a stiff froth, like white of eggs for icing; then mix with one-quarter pound of granulated sugar and, shortly before serving, beat into one cup of cold coffee extract, which has been made by slowly filtering two cups of boiling water through two ounces of finely ground coffee. Serve in a glass dish with lady fingers or fresh sponge cake.—The Household.

-Dwarf pears should be planted on a spot that has a moist subsoil, either a spot that has a moist subsoil, either natural or make so by subsoiling or mixing some material with the soil that will give out moisture in dry weather. Trees already planted on a dry, gravelly subsoil should have a circle dug out two feet deep and two or three feet from the tree. This should be filled up with well enriched soil. If the dwarf pear does not grow freely it the dwarf pear does not grow freely it is a sign that something is wrong. It should be severely pruned, so as to aid in producing a vigorous growth. - N.

VALUE OF THE GOAT.

An Animal Which Deserves a Promine at

Place on the Farm In England they now have a special preed of goats for the dairy, and an as sociation has been formed, the best animals registered in a flock book, and a general improvement determined on. In fact, an illustration of a celebrated dairy goat, recently appearing in an English paper, showed such a capacity of udder as to compare favorably with some cows now in our dairies. And some cows now in our dairies. And why should not the goat be given a useful place among our domestic animals? If it can be so improved as to give large quantities of milk, it will largely contribute to the assistance of those who have no facilities for keeping a cow, while their prolificacy will place them within the reach of all. There is a vary foolish prejudice against the goat. Its fiesh is even superior to mutton, possessing a gamey flavor in which ton, possessing a gamey flavor in which the sheep is lacking, and if the males are fatted, and sold at about one year old, we venture to predict that once the public is educated to the value of the public is educated to the value of the meat there will grow up a demand which will not be easily supplied. As to the flesh of the kid, it is excellent. The goat being herbaceous, and living on the same food as the sheep, should destroy all preju-dice that may exist. The she-goat some-times gives as much as six quests of times gives as much as six quarts of milk, if they are superior milkers, and the milk is not only rich as cream but in all the elements that form a complete food. Butter is not made from goats' milk, but some of the richest and best-flavored cheeses are produced from it. We predict that ere long we will begin to import strains of good milking goats from Europe. - Farm, Field and Stockman.

Turkish Bed-Rooms.

This simplicity of domestic furniture has its advantages. At the first alarm of fire every thing can be turned out of window without injury; but it is very much opposed to our Western ideas of comfort, as the slave girls, unless carefully barricaded out, make an inroad into the sleeping room in early morning. They sweep up bed and bedding before your eyes are fairly open; two or three maidens pounce upon the mattresses, the yorghans, and the embroidered pillows the instant they are unoccupied, and rolling the whole into the wrapper, bear it away to the vast cupboard constructed for that purpose in most of the rooms. The visitor is left stranded, and obliged to proceed with the incongruous feeling of dressing in a drawing room. These remarks apply to orthodox, old-fashioned households. Young feminine Turkey has its French or German bedsteads, it "armoire a glace," its wash stand, all marble and line porcelain "a la france."—From Mrs. Welker's "Eastern Life." comfort, as the slave girls, unless care-

There is in New Guines an electrical tree which knocks down any mar who touches it. The woodman spares that tree.—Alia California.

A HARD LESSON.

Comely Diana had a voice like a calliope; yet, although it was not enervated by laryngitis, she was not a virago. She were a stomacher set with jewels, that gave an interesting idea of her father's finances. There was no squalor in their vicinage. She sought to inveigle her charity coadjutor into a hymeneal association without tedious delay. She sent him her minature, a jessamine flower and an invitation to dinner of anchovies. He was a coadjutant in the church. He had a cadaver-like complexion, and in a joost he had tant in the church. He had a cadaver-like complexion, and in a joost he had been houghed. Taking some almonds as a bridal gift, he mounted a drome-dary with the epizootic, and hastened without disgression, along Pall Mall. without disgression, along Pall Mail. The guests were sitting on a divan, with no evidence of evil. The diosecsan was waiting, having finished an absolutory service. When suddenly, above the clangor of the wedding bells, was heard a maniacal shriek. The groom had pierced his carotid arteries with a carbine on hearing that a deficit in his church collections had been discovered. church collections had been discovered. He was cremated.— Boston Transcript.

—Mumps have been epidemic in Mul-mur, Can., and one credulous young man had a halter put around his neck, and was led to the creek to drink, and was then led seven times around the barn. All this was to prevent an at-tack of the dreadful disease.

We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday.

Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting!

Smith. How can I! You know I am a martive to externit

martyr to catarrh.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it!

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

THERE are instances where qualt on toast has been followed in due time by three cents on the dollar.—Chicago Journal.

As a hair dressing, Hall's Hair Renewer has no equal. Ask your druggist for it. The only warranted cure for chills and fever is Ayer's Ague Cure.

An indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding-house is to ask for a third cup of tea.

WHEN THE SCALP IS ANNOTED with Dand-ruff, GLENN'S SULPHUR SCAP will be found an infallible remedy. HILL'S HATE AND WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 500.

PARLOR MAID—Give me a pound of tea Shopman—Black or greeen? Maid—Doesn' matter which, misses is blind!—N. Y. Tele

The superb equipment of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Short Line Limited to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Shore Line Limited to Milwaukee and Waukesha, has made these trains very popular with tourists visiting the Summer resorts of the Northwest.

JOHN RUSKIN wants the sewing-machine to go. Let him put his feet on the treadle and work it, then.

Dr. Pience's "Favorite Prescription" in the debilitated woman's best restorative

Mains in waiting—those beyond twenty-five.—St. Paul Herald.

BRONCHITIS IS cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption. To scorer in his profession the physician must have patients.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. 184ac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 250. An ode to a goat may be called a gang

	THE MARKETS.	
	CINCINNATI, July 17,	
	LIVE STOCK - Cattle-Commons) 50 @ 2 50	
	Choice Butchers 3 75 6 4 50 HOGS-Common	
1	Good Packers 4 50 66 4 80	
d	SHEEP-Good to choice 3 35 6 4 00	
	GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red. 64 76	
	GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red 63 76 No. 3 red 69 75	ÿ
	Corn-No. 2. mixed 371403 38	
l	Rye-No. 2	
١	HAY-Timothy No. 1	
l	Good Lenf Sui @ 8 85	
	HOGS—Common. 4 00	
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	Ohio Creamery 15 60 17	
	Ohio Creamery 15 6 17 APPLES—Prime 100 6 1 75 POTATOES—new, per barrel 1 86 6 2 00	
	POTATOES—new, per barrel 1 86 @ 2 00	
	NEW YORK.	
	FLOUR—State and Western\$2 40 @ 3 00 GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago 804 @ 81 No. 2 red	ú
	No. 2 red 87 % 87	ij
	Corn—No. 2 mixed	
	PORK-Mess11 25 @11 62	
	LARD-Western steam @ 6 35	
	CHICAGO.	
	FLOUR-Wisconsin winter\$3 90 6 4 15 GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 Red, 773 78	
	No. 2 Chicago Spring 65 77	
	Corn—No. 2	
	Rye G M	ľ
	PORK-Mess 9 85 66 9 00	
	LARD-Steam 6 55 6 6 60 BALTIMORE.	
	GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 841/0 85	
	Corn-Mixed	
	Onts-Mixed	
	Lard-Refined	
	CATTLE-First quality 4 75 66 5 12	١
	HOGS 6 00 6 6 75	ĺ
	Corn-mixed	
	Oats-mixed	
	LOUISVILLE	



edicine, combining Iron with pure tonics, quickly and completely property. Indignation, Weak-apure Head, Enlarie, Chille

A NIGHTOOWN is nothing but a napeack.—

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syru FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER,

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANEST cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four dose of the Tonic, a single dose of KENTS VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. USE no other pill. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

be sufficient. USE no other pill.
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